THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor and Proprietor.

The SENTINEL is published every morning except Sunday.

TERMS:

For one month,	$1.00
For two months,	2.00
Three months,	3.00
Six months,	5.00

☞ We solicit the aid of our friends in extending our circulation.

NEWS BY THE PAPERS.

BUREAU OF REFUGEES AND FREEDMEN

Important Circular from General Howard--Rules and Regulations Adopted Relative to Abandoned Lands in Possession of the Government, &c.

CIRCULAR NO 15.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1865.

Circular No. 13, of July 28, 1865, from this Bureau, is hereby rescinded, and the following rules and regulations are adopted for the purpose of establishing a definite and uniform policy relative to abandoned lands or real property, and lands or real property to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale or otherwise, which now or may hereafter come under the control of this Bureau by virtue of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, establishing and it by order of the President, to wit: General Orders No. 110, War Department, June 7, 1865.

First—Abandoned lands referred to in the law and regulations governing this bureau are defined, according to section two of an act of Congress, approved July 2, 1864, as follows, viz:—"Property, real or personal, shall be regarded as abandoned when the lawful owner thereof shall be voluntarily absent therefrom and engaged either in arms or otherwise in aiding or encouraging the rebellion."

Second—Property will not be regarded as confiscated until after the decree of the United States Court for the district in which the property may be found has been made, by which the property is condemned as enemy's property, and becomes the property of the United States.

Third—All abandoned land or real property and all land and real property to which the United States shall have acquired title by confiscation or sale or ortherwise, that now is or may hereafter come under the control of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands by virtue of said act and order of the President is and shall be set apart for use of loyal refugees and freedmen, and so much as may be necessary assigned to them, as provided in section fourth of the act establishing the bureau, viz:—"To every male citizen, whether refugee or freedman, as aforesaid, there shall be assigned not more than forty acres of such land, and the person to whom it is so assigned shall be protected in the use and enjoyment of the land for the term of three years, at an annual rent not exceeding 6 per centum upon the value of said land as it was appraised by the State authorities in the year 1860, for the purpose of taxation, and in case no such appraisal can be found then the rental shall be based upon the estimated value of the land in said year, to be ascertained in such manner as the commissioners may by regulation prosecute. At the end of said term, or any time during said term, the occupants of any parcels so assigned may purchase the land and receive such title thereto as the United States can convey, upon paying therefor the value of the land as ascertained and fixed for the purpose of determining the annual rent aforesaid."

Fourth—All lands or other real property within the several States, viz: Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Maryland, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, to which the United States has acquired or shall acquire title by confiscation or sale or other abandoned real property in those States, provided said property, whether confiscated or abandoned, remaining unsold or otherwise disposed of shall have been property transferred to the bureau upon requisition of the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner, shall be considered as under the control of the Commissioner of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, for the purpose hereinbefore set forth and for the time authorized by the act establishing the bureau; and no part or parcel of said confiscated or abandoned property shall be surrendered or restored to the former owners or other claimants, except such surrender or restoration be authorized by said Commissioner.

Fifth—Assistant commissioners will as rapidly as possible cause accurate descriptions of all confiscated and abandoned lands, and other confiscated and abandoned real property, that is now or may hereafter come under their control, to be made, and besides keeping a record of such themselves, will forward monthly to the Commissioner of the Bureau copies of such descriptions, in the manner prescribed by circular No. 10, of July 11, 1865, from this bureau. They will, with as little delay as possible, select and set apart such confiscated and abandoned lands and property as may be deemed necessary for the immediate use of refugees and freedmen, the specific division of which into lots and the rental or sale thereof, according to the law establishing the bureau, will be completed as soon as practicable and reported to the Commissioner. In the selection and setting apart of such lands and property care will be used to take that about which there is the least doubt, that this bureau should have custody and control of.

Sixth—When any land, or other real property that shall come into the possession of this bureau as "abandoned," does not fall under the definition of "abandoned," as set forth in section 2 of the act of Congress approved, it will be formally surrendered by the Assistant Commissioner of the bureau for the State within which such real estate is situated, upon it appearing that the claimant did not abandon the property in the sense defined in said section and act.

Seventh—Former owners of property held by this bureau as abandoned, who claim its restoration on the ground of having received the pardon of the President, will, as far as practicable, forward their applications to the Commissioner of this Bureau, through the superintendents and assistant commissioners of the districts and States in which the property is situated. Each application must be accompanied by:—1st. A copy of special pardon of the President of the United States, or of the oath under his amnesty proclamation when they are not embraced in any of the exceptions therein enumerated. 2d. Proof of title. 3d. Evidence that the property has not been confiscated or libelled in any United States court, or, if libelled, that proceedings against it have been discontinued. Officers of the bureau through whose hands such applications may pass will enforce thereon such facts as may assist the Commissioner in his decision, stating especially the use to which the property is put by the bureau.

O. O. HOWARD, Major General,
Com'r of Refugees, Freedmen and Aban'd Lands.

Approved September 4, 1865.

ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

DAILY SENTINEL.

"I WOULD RATHER BE RIGHT THAN BE PRESIDENT."—Henry Clay.

VOL. I. RALEIGH, MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 1865. NO. 30.

ADVERTISING RATES

Advertisements occupying not more than 10 lines of minion type which constitues a square:

1 Insertion	$1.00	2 weeks	$ 6.00
2 "	1.50	1 month	10.00
3 "	2.00	3 months	15.00
4 "	2.50	3 "	20.00
5 "	3.00	6 "	30.00
1 week	3.50		

Special notices, under a special head, will be charged ondollar per square for each insertion.

Funeral notices will be charged as advertisements.

The simple announcement of a death or marriage will not be charged.

Farriss' Column.

I. X. L.

C. M. FARRISS,

Has just returned from the North with a new Stock of

FALL GOODS,

Selected expressly for this market, consisting in part of

BEAVER CLOTHS,
BROADCLOTHS,
ENGLISH AND SCOTCH CASSIMERES,
SILK MIXED CASSIMERES,
TRICOT CASSIMERES,
BLUE CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES OF ALL COLORS!

CORDUROY,
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
GLOVES AND SCARFS.

SHIRTS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS!

ARMY HATS,
NAVY CAPS,
HALF HOSE,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHEIFS, NECK TIES,
LINEN AND PAPER COLLARS,
SHOULDER STRAPS,
MILITARY BUTTONS,
AND LACES
SCARF PINS,
SHOES OF ALL KINDS,
TRUNKS AND VALISES.

MERCHANT TAILORING

Done in the very best style by
C. M. FARRISS and his Superb Cutter,
MR. GRIFFITH.

Suits of every description made to order at the shortest notice and in the very best manner.

☞ What you do not see in my Store, order and you shall have it in the quickest possible time.

C. M. FARRISS.

Raleigh, August 28, 1865. 28-tf

THE BEST, MOST EXPEDITIOUS AND

MOST COMFORTABLE

ROUTE

FROM CHARLOTTE

TO THE

NORTHERN CITIES,

VIA

North Carolina Railroad,
Raleigh & Gaston Railroad,
Petersburg & Weldon Railroad

AND THEIR

VARIOUS CONNECTIONS.

Passengers by this line will leave CHARLOTTE at 3 o'clock p. m., arrive at Raleigh 4.30 a. m. Leave RALEIGH 5 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 12 a. m. Leave GASTON 1 p. m., arrive at Petersburg 6.30 p. m., and leave that night for Richmond and the north, or stay in Petersburg, get a good night's rest and take the cars for City Point, connecting with the James River steamers for northern points.

Passengers for western or southern points will leave Petersburg at 5.30 o'clock a. m., arrive at Gaston 11 a. m. Leave Gaston 11 a. m, arrive at Raleigh 7 p. m. Leave Raleigh at 7.40 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Passengers are respectfully requested to get tickets before entering the cars.

E. WILKES,
Eng. and Sup't N. C. R. R.
A. JOHNSON,
Sup't Raleigh & Gaston R. R.
R. M. DUNLOP,
Aug 31-tf. Sup't Petersburg & Weldon R. R.

JOB WORK

Of every description executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

Silks! Silks!! Silks!!!

FROM

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

2500 YARDS JUST RECEIVED BY

HENSHAW & THORBURN,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH.

—ALSO—

A LOT OF CRAPE MORETZ, MOZAMBIQUE DE LAINES, CALICOES, &c., with a variety of other styles of Ladies' Goods.

—ALSO—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CROCKERY, KEROSENE LAMPS, GLASS WARE, &c.,

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

—ALSO—

A large lot of LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, SOAPS &c., &c., &c.

au 11-1m

THE UNION STORE!

(HUTCHING'S OLD STAND,)

THE FINEST AND LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT IN TOWN IS NOW OPEN. PLEASE CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK CONSISTING OF ALL KINDS OF

FANCY GOODS, SEGARS, TOBACCO AND PIPES.

ALSO,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LADIES' SHOES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS,

And oblige your obedient servant,

PH. THEIM.

Aug. 23 3m.

NEW GOODS!
New Goods!!
New Goods!!!

JUST RECEIVED

AT

GOLDSTEIN & WILSON'S

AT

J. C. PALMER'S OLD STAND.

PRINTS, assorted styles and beautiful, Lace Goods, Embroideries, Irish Linens, Embroidered Muslin Curtains, Ladies and Gents. Hosiery.

—ALSO—

HOOP SKIRTS, LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,

Chemizetts, Skirts, plain and Embroidered, and almost every article needed in a Lady's wardrobe. New styles and very desirable.

—ALSO—

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.

Aug 14-tf

STEAM POWER PRESS PRINTING,

BY

STROTHER & CO.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

(The only Steam Power Press in the City.)

Change of Time.

ON and after 7.40 P. M., Sunday, August 13th, 1865, Trains will run as follows, until further orders:

GOING WEST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	7.40 P. M.
" Greensboro,	2.17 A. M.
" Salisbury,	6.45 "
Arrive Charlotte,	10.10 "

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	6.00 A. M.
" Greensboro,	12.50 P. M.
" Salisbury,	5.00 "
Arrive Charlotte,	8.20 "

GOING EAST.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	3.00 P. M.
" Salisbury,	6.25 "
" Greensboro,	10 15 "
Arrive Raleigh,	4.30 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.

Leave Charlotte,	5.25 A. M.
" Salisbury,	9.00 "
" Greensboro,	1.05 P. M.
Arrive Raleigh,	7.30 "

Mail train connects, east and west, with the Raleigh and Gaston train for Petersburg and the North and with the U. S. Military railroad for Goldsboro, Newbern, Morehead City and Wilmington.

Freight Train leaves Raleigh at 11 A. M., Charlotte 6.00 A. M.,—stopping at Company Shops over night.

The Mail Train will only run on Sunday. Passengers are notified to procure tickets before entering the trains, as additional fare will be collected.

E WILKES,
Aug 12-21-tf. Engineer and Sup't.

SCHEDULE

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

To take effect Tuesday, June 22, 1865.

GOING NORTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Raleigh,	5 00 A. M.
" Mill Brook,	5 25 "
" Huntsville,	5 46 "
" Wake,	6 13 "
" Franklinton,	7 00 "
" Kittrell's,	8 12 "
" Henderson,	8 53 "
" Junction,	9 30 "
" Ridgeway,	9 36 "
" Warrenton,	10 15 "
" Macon,	10 37 "
" Littleton,	11 20 "
" Gaston,	12 00 "
Arrive Weldon,	1 00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Weldon,	10 03 A. M.
" Gaston,	11 00 "
" Littleton,	11 45 P. M.
" Macon,	1 34 "
" Warrenton,	1 57 "
" Ridgeway,	2 22 "
" Junction,	2 39 "
" Henderson,	3 22 "
" Kittrell's,	4 03 "
" Franklinton,	4 44 "
" Wake,	5 33 "
" Huntsville,	6 01 "
" Mill Brook,	6 21 "
Arrive Raleigh,	7 00 "

ALBERT JOHNSON,
23-tf. Superintendent.

W. S. G. ANDREWS. BENJ. H. HARDIN

N. C. COMMISSION HOUSE.

ANDREWS & BARDIN,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE undersigned have established a Commission and Forwarding House in Wilmington, and offer their services for the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Tobacco, Bacon, Flour, &c., &c., and to purchase for merchants of others, any goods sold in this market.

Office No. 2, South Water Street, up stairs.

August 28, 1865. 18 3mpd

THOMAS R. MOORE

Respectfully announces to the public that he has resumed the

HAT BUSINESS,

No. 115 Sycamore St., PETERSBURG, VA., and having received a

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

is prepared to sell on as reasonable terms as may be found elsewhere.

☞ He solicits the Wholesale and Retail trade.

MR. JOHN WOODHOUSE

will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

Aug 18-1m*

GENERAL BUSINESS AGENCY.

W. B. GULICK

RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND TO THE COLLECTION OF Claims against the Quartermaster's and Commissary's Departments of the United States. Also, to the purchase and sale, on Commission, of

STOCKS, BONDS, SPECIE, BANK NOTES AND REAL ESTATE.

Prompt attention given to all business placed in his hands.

Office at the North-Carolina Book Store, corner of Fayetteville Street and the Capitol Square.

Aug 16-tf

WOOD FOR THE CAPITOL.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 20th of September next, to furnish a sufficient quantity of Wood for the use of the public offices in the Capitol, and for the State Convention the ensuing winter and spring. The wood to be sound Oak and Hickory, to be delivered and measured in the wood house on the Capitol Square from time to time, as required. Bidders will state the price per cord at which they will furnish it.

The right of rejecting bids not advantageous to the State is reserved.

ROBERT H. BRADLEY,
Keeper of Capitol.

Aug. 24-tsep20.

ALFRED R. BENNETT, CHAS. H. BENNETT,
JAS. C. VAN PELT, Raleigh, N. C.
New York.

BENNETT, VAN PELT & CO.,

Commission Merchants

FOR THE SALE OF

Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, &c.,

ALSO, FOR THE

Purchase and Sale of State and Other STOCKS,

23 WHITEHALL STREET, NEW-YORK.

We have associated with us Mr. D. W. COURTS, late Public Treasurer for North Carolina.

Aug 30. 20-tf.

A. KLINE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,

WATCHES AND JEWELRY,

BEST IMPORTED WINES & BRANDIES,

AND LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

GROCERIES &c., &c.,

Corner of Fayetteville and Harget Sts,

au 8-3m RALEIGH, N. C.

New Map of North Carolina,

FINELY EMBELLISHED, SIX BY EIGHT FEET

THIS is the LATEST, LARGEST and very BEST Map of the State ever published, and is neatly mounted on rollers. The Map can be had only at our Store, the balance of the entire edition being in our hands. Price, (Expressed to any point,) $10,00.

BRANSON & FARRER,
au 8 tf Raleigh, N. C.

FOARD & CUNINGGIM,

FORWARDING AND

Commission Merchants,

(Near old County Wharf,)

NEWBERN, N. C.

JNO. FOARD. W. H. CUNINGGIM.

au 8 tf.

☞ City papers copy daily for one month and send bills to this office.

WANTED,

ONE Thousand Bushels of FLAXSEED.

DR. W. R. MILLER.

August 19-1m

DR. WILLIAM LITTLE,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Raleigh and vicinity.

Office at Col. George Little's. au 12-eod6w

WILLIAM H. OLIVER & CO.,

COMMISSION, RECEIVING,

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

HAVING resumed business at their old stand, will give strict personal attention to the sale or shipment of

COTTON, NAVAL STORES, COTTON YARNS AND SHEETING, FLOUR, DRIED FRUITS, &c.; ALSO, TO

RECEIVING AND FORWARDING GOODS

Regular lines of Steamers and sailing vessels are now running between New Berne, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston. au 8-1m

J. H. CRAWFORD,

DENTIST,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

[Office Over P. F. Pescud's Drug Store.]

INFORMS the citizens of Raleigh and surrounding counties that he has opened an office at the above well known stand, and is prepared to cleanse, extract and fill, and to insert artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set, on the most improved principles of practice.

☞ He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

aug 14,---tlst Jan.

B. P. WILLIAMSON & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

June 27, 1865. 21—3m.

DANCY, HYMAN & COMPANY,

COMMISSION AND PURCHASING

MERCHANTS,

No. 80, CEDAR ST. NEW YORK.

HAVING RESUMED OUR OLD BUSINESS, WE are prepared to receive all kinds of **Produce**, and to make purchases of **Goods and Supplies** for our friends.

Dr. JOHN ARRINGTON, late of Warrenton, N. C., can be found with us, where he will be pleased to serve his old friends.

J. S. DANCY, of Tarboro', N. C.
JOHN H. HYMAN, late of Scotland Neck, N. C.
F. M. HYMAN, late of Warrenton, N. C.

Aug. 22-clm.

THE DAILY SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, Editor.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1865.

OUR TERMS.

THE SENTINEL is issued every morning (Sunday excepted) at the following rates:

For six months,	$5,00
For one month	1,00
" two months	2,00

Our terms are invariably in advance. The scarcity of money however, obliges us to say to our friends, that responsible and prompt persons who desire the *Sentinel* need not delay sending us their names at once, who can send us the *Cash* in a short time. The money may be sent us by the Rail Road Conductors or the Express Company.

Negro Suffrage.

Many persons whose judgments are to be respected, believe that the subject of "negro suffrage" should not be discussed in the public prints of the South, at this juncture. We are forced to a directly opposite conclusion. We believe that if the time will ever come, it has now come.

For the South to refuse to discuss it, now that the North is forcing it upon us, and now that Northern men among us are inflaming the minds of the colored race in every Southern State to be clamorous for what they impertinently term "their rights," would be to repeat the same folly which the Southern representatives in Congress committed, in their endeavors to stave off all discussions upon slavery and all subjects pertaining to it, in that body. Had they met the whole question manfully and bravely at the outset, that body would never have been the arena of the heated, violent and unbecoming political, sectional gladiatorship which followed, and the nation would have been saved the deluge of blood, which has been the consequence. Southern principles and institutions were always more easily defended by the force of truth and argument than by the sword. Had we determined to risk them solely upon this arbitrament, the result would have been different.

Moreover, the discussion of the question of negro suffrage, is not liable to the objection which strongly lies against other subjects. It cannot be made a hobby for the demagogue, or the ground of an appeal to the passions of the masses. It is a subject which every one understands and upon which every man has made up his opinion. The whole mass of the Southern white population, are already in advance, committed against it. Hence advocates of the measure must hope to accomplish anything, only by steadily ejecting the question into the public mind, in the hope that by little and little it will give way. They know that nothing can be gained by passionate appeals to the masses. They must therefore rely upon presenting such moral and political reasons for its adoption, as may by possibility gain slowly upon the public mind.

It will be seen that our correspondent "B," draws again largely upon our columns. He is a bold man, and doubtless has fully made up his mind to be a martyr to his principles. For nothing we can conceive will more certainly dig the political grave of any man in North Carolina, than his advocacy of "Negro Suffrage." He however contends for the granting of suffrage to so small a number of the blacks at present, as that neither the radicals of the North nor the negroes of the South will consider him a reliable friend. His article is however so well written and presented with such earnestness and sincerity, no reader will be damaged by the perusal.—We trust our correspondent "Caucasian" will at once apply the antidote.

The lamented President Lincoln whose opinion ought to weigh with the radicals, has put on record his testimony against negro equality in the following language. He says:

"I am not and never have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes nor of qualifying them to hold offices or intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the white and black races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they do remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I, as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race, to which I belong."

RATIONS.—We are glad to learn, that the military authorities have for the third or fourth time, put a stop to giving rations to those who apply. We believe the designs of the government have been entirely perverted by the deception, which has been practised upon it, and that serious harm has been done both to blacks and whites as a general rule. That there are some truly and worthy applicants, we have no doubt, but many receive who have no claim whatever at the present time, how much soever they may have needed the charity months ago.

DECISION.—The military commission who tried Miss Tempie Neeley, of Davie, who some time since killed a servant woman with a pistol, while beating her mother, found her guilty of manslaughter, but commuted the punishment to a fine of $1000.

WESTERN RAILROAD.—The passenger train does not run on this Road oftener than every other day for the present, for the reason they have but one passenger coach.

We learn, that Rev. Dr. Craven has peremptorily declined being a candidate for the Convention from Randolph County.

ANOTHER.—Dr. J. W. Jones of Rowan, has declared himself a candidate for the Convention.

Emigration to the South.

We are not among those who would discourage emigration of Northern citizens or foreigners to the South. So far from it, we believe every Southern man who looks to the future welfare of the South, ought to promote suitable emigration in every possible way.

Lands are rich and abundant. Our resources would profitably employ a population of the right kind, one hundred fold greater than it is at present. It is true we do not need men of merely speculative habits—mere seekers of fortunes, to stay awhile and then leave us, but we need men of means, of enterprise, working men, who would move our sluggish population to go to work in good earnest. We need at once 20,000 laborers employed in the turpentine region of the State. We need as many at work in our iron, copper and gold mines, besides every man that can be gotten to cultivate our fields of cotton, tobacco, wheat and corn. Moreover we need well skilled artizans to work in factories and work-shops, to produce every tool, every piece of furniture, every piece of machinery or mechanism needed in the State.

To secure this, our people must sell their surplus lands—lands that they will not need for themselves or children, at prices which will induce emigration. We need the country to be occupied by a large, white population. Especially laboring men, industrious men to teach us to work as white men are taught to work in other countries, and especially to learn the blacks how to work and become useful citizens.

There is no impediment to the ingress of a large emigration of working business men. If they come among us to stay with us, to share the ills and the blessings of Southern life—to make their homes with us and to aid in building up the South, they will be received with welcome and with true Southern hospitality. Let them come, and let our people sell their surplus lands.

A Mischievous Fellow.

The mendacity of a certain fellow or of certain fellows who make use of the telegraphic wires in this State to abuse and slander our people, is so patent, they have ceased to enquire "who is he?" So base and unfounded are the dispatches of the Associated Press from this State, that it has become questionable, whether our people should patronize any of those papers which give countenance to them. Not a week passes, that the *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Times*, and other papers do not publish some of these missiles without one word of correction, and yet our people buy them and read them to the utter neglect of their own State papers. The best and the only correction we can think of, is for every Southerner to cease at once to buy or patronize one of those papers, which give publicity to these depreciating dispatches.

It is a little strange, that the chief of the telegraphic operations of the country, will not allow a press dispatch to come south of Washington city, and yet these slanderers of the South, seem to have ready access to it for the publication of everything that can do the South damage.

Many of these despatches hail from Raleigh and from other points. The temper and conduct of our people have been grossly misrepresented.—These things have been denied repeatedly upon the very best authority, and as in the case of the slanders reported about Fayetteville, have been specifically denounced as false, and yet they are unblushingly repeated.

The following is the last we have met with:

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 1, 1865.

Judge Carter, who has returned from an extensive trip through the South, states that the cruelty to the freedmen, and the number of homicides among them, by the whites, are increasing to a fearful extent, especially in places where the troops are being withdrawn.

The Judge has a copy of the *Southern Sun*, which says that if the Yankees are alarmed at the killing of a few hundred niggers a day, in States where they have the protection of Yankee troops to a certain extent, what will be their alarm after the departure of the military forces and the readmission into the Union of these States as sovereign powers, who will then have a complete organization of the militia in each county, which will give the South a standing army that can bid defiance to the world.

If there has been such a person as Judge Carter here, we have not have not heard of it. And where did this Judge Carter get the *Southern Sun*,

The statements and inferenes of the above, have more foundation in the imaginations of their authors than in fact. If any of it is true, we do not know it.

The Petersburg *Index*, thus speaks of the agent of this mischief:

We are beginning to have a certain degree of respect for the Raleigh correspondent of the Associated Press. The Governor of the State, sundry Mayors, Sheriffs, and Magistrates, the entire newspaper press of North Carolina with two exceptions, and nearly every decent man within her limits, are busily engaged contradicting the falsehoods with which he is endeavoring to bring a war of bloody persecution on the head of the good people of that sterling old Commonwealth, but this Raleigh romancer keeps a little ahead of the whole of them. Detection and conviction of mendacity is the merest trifle in his path—he affirms the second lie with more earnestness than the first, and asserts more strongly the third than the second. Convicted of falsehood, pilloried as he has been by the highest authority in the State, he never corrects, never retracts, but quietly steps off to a new slander.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald*, says that small pox and yellow fever are both on board of vessels lying in Beaufort Harbour in this State.—He also says that the naval station at that place is to be broken up.

SHOT.—We learn that a soldier belonging to the 120th Indiana Regiment, was shot by a negro on Thursday night. The particulars we have not heard.

"Signs from the South."

After publishing large extracts from the Address of the Southern Methodist Bishop, the *N. Y. Evening Express* a few days ago gave its readers the following editorial, which we commend to any man in the South who has had the courage to say that those who attribute political bigotry to Northern churches do so through ignorance or spleen, as a writer in one of the Raleigh papers recently did:

We publish, in this day's issue two noteworthy documents, that have just reached us from the South,—one of religious, and the other of political interest. We refer to the pastoral Letter of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,—and an address to the National Democracy of Louisiana, by the State Central Committee, in New Orleans.

In regard to the first,—it is clear that there is to be no reunion of the Methodist Church, with their Northern brethren, on the score of the radicalism of the latter, and the tendency of its ministers to preach partizan and sectional politics, rather than the pure Gospel of Christ. The Northern Methodists may deny that allegation, but the experiences of the past four years, and every day's observation even now, tend but to confirm the truthfulness of it. The Northern Methodist pulpit during the war, set up for itself a new god,—and a stranger going in among them might almost be tempted to believe that that god was the "Negro,"—and not the God of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. These are facts,—but it will do no good to blink them.

We should like to say to these reverend Bishops, South,—you are laboring under a monstrous delusion; our ministers have not been preaching politics, have not been stirring up strife, have not been doing all they could, in a variety of other ways, to throw obstacles in the way of ecclesiastic re-union, and domestic tranquility—but we conscientiously cannot. The facts are against us, and facts, like figures, are stubborn things, which will not give way in deference simply to one's wishes. There must be a good many Methodists in the North really desirous of dwelling in unity together at some future time, if not now, with their Southern brethren,—and to these perhaps it is not presumptuous to say that the best preparation to that most desirable consummation, is to begin *now*, to set their faces, as firm as a flint, against political preaching; to give their ministers to understand that they are henceforth expected to be no longer tails for Loyal Leaguers kites, that, in short, they must be truer to their sacred calling, and endeavor to preach the Gospel as it is, and not as demagogues and mischief-makers would have it to be. In this way much can be done, to heal the discord that at present divides the unity, and by consequence, impairs the strength and circumscribes the usefulness of the Methodist organization in both sections alike

Next, in regard to the address to the Louisiana Democracy, we have only to say that it breathes the true spirit which should characterize a manifesto emanating from that quarter at a time like the present.

For the Sentinel.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

Domestic slavery is dead root and branch, in law and in fact. But the everlasting "nigger" still lives. What to do with him is the question that gives perplexity with distress. Various plans are proposed. I can only glance at some of them.

And, foremost, there is the old idea of colonization in a foreign clime. You may observe, in those who suggest this plan and seem to favor it, a certain timidity, which betrays in themselves a want of confidence in its practicability. If the nation were impiously rash enough to undertake a miracle which tasked the resources of God himself in the case of His chosen people, where, in all the round world will you find a land of Promise for the black man?

We have next a scheme like unto the first. It amounts to a kind of peaceable secession of the races in the South. It is proposed to plant the blacks in certain assigned portions of all or some of the Southern States, with the rights of self-government, under a sort of protectorate of the United States. This scheme of separation is even worse than distant colonization. I do not stay to make the injustice of partitioning the States for any such purpose, nor to comment on the ruinous expense of the proposed protectorate. Colonization, if practicable, would remove the evil entirely beyond our limits. Separation fixes it here as a cancerous sore, upon the body politic forever. It would, besides, lead to the speedy and utter degradation of the negro. An infant race, like the African, can find its highest development only in the presence of a race more advanced, with which it commingles in the intercourse and business of daily life. This principle rests upon so broad a basis in universal law, that it needs no particular illustration here. The fact is, that, if some dreamer were to suggest the hurdling together of all the children in the land, within a sort of Chinese wall, there to govern themselves under the tutelage of the United States, it would not be more absurd or more pernicious than this scheme of separation. It would not be more contradictious of God's method of elevating races and individuals. Its own advocates do not recommend it as a wise measure. Their chief idea seems to be that it is necessary, whether wise or unwise, by reason of the state of embittered feeling between the races in the South. This bitterness is a pure assumption. It has no existence as a general matter of fact.

The negro, then, must abide where he is—among us. There is no two ways about it. And it is in the light of this luminous truth that we must deal with the subject. Here again we have a variety of propositions. And, first, we have the proposition to citizenize the negro population *en masse*. This is an extreme to which I would fain believe, few are willing to go—only, indeed, those zealots for human rights, who apply speculative doctrines without any regard to conditions or circumstances. I have wondered many times, whether it has ever occurred to these bold innovators, that, while hating slavery with a perfect hatred, they are really according to that departed institution the noblest panegyric ever pronounced upon any system of government. We know what the Africans were when they came to these shores. And yet, in scarcely two hundred years, with no discipline but slavery, with no school-master but the lash, they are ready—such is the argument—for all the privileges of political liberty "under the best government the world ever saw." What other famous race, proud in arms and dominion, the Greek, the Roman, the Saxon, hath done the like? It took all these long centuries to toil up from a barbarism not so deep to freedom and civilization. If slavery, indeed, has achieved such wonders, a crusade for its revival and extension in the interests of degraded populations, should be immediately substituted as a rallying cry for the Monroe doctrine. We of the South, in our wildest visions about the peculiar institution, have dreamed no such dreams. We have contented ourselves with believing simply that, though domestic slavery be not the best government in itself, it is yet the best that the negro, taken as a class, is capable of receiving; and that, while it has not fitted him for all the rights of citizenship, it has yet indisputably put an immeasurable distance between what he *was* and what he *is now*.

The counter proposition to the foregoing is to keep the whole colored element in its present *status*. What is that status? It is slavery still—political slavery. The sword has only cut the tie which bound the slave to his master. That is all. He passed instantly under the dominion of the State—not indeed as property, like the helot in Sparta, but as the slave of laws, which he has as little voice in making as he had formerly. The State commands his obedience and his services. She exacts of him duties and she imposes upon him burdens. Yet she denies his civism. What is this but political slavery? I am not about to utter a tirade against it. I hate tirades. Let us, however, look at things just as they are. We cannot blink the fact, that our entire negro population now occupy together this dead level of political slavery; and it is proposed to keep them there. If any man thinks that the State, in an age and nation rampant for whatever passes under the name of human rights, can hold in orderly subjection and to carry useful ends as political slaves, one third of her inhabitants, he has neither appreciated the difficulty of the task nor read the signs of the times.

It has been a matter of astonishment to all the world, that since the plantation of African slavery in our country we have had no serious attempt at insurrection; nor even any considerable combinations among our slaves for that purpose. When civil conflict came, it was confidently expected, as it was confidently predicted at the North, in Europe and by some of our own people, that the volcanic eruption would at last break forth with terrific fury. All the world knows there was nothing of the kind. Our slaves never behaved so well or were more loyal. And the philosophy which explains it all is so simple, that one is really surprised anybody should make a point of exclamation at it. Two elements made up the condition. There was first, the authority of the master, always mildly exercised, ever present and ever watchful as well to protect as to punish. Then there was secondly, a contentedness never before known among a laboring class. And contented populations, whether white or colored, never revolt. But now the whole situation is changed. The authority of the master is struck down. The freedman is not contented. Even already ere the first frolic of delight is over, there is an unrest and a disquietude about him which betray uneasiness. And as want and nakedness begin to fill his cup of bitterness, think you he will not listen eagerly to the fiery appeals which are made in behalf of what are called the inalienable rights of his race, totally denied it by his former master? Here is a root of bitterness that may send its tops high and spread its branches wide.

Let thoughtful men reflect upon the hints here barely suggested; and the difficulty of holding that entire mass of people in endless political slavery, with anything like quiet submission, must assume large importance and magnitude.

But suppose it were even possible, would it be still wise or just to make the attempt? For it should be observed, that this project to exclude all from citizenship is similar to the counter one already considered, in that, they both alike seek to apply an abstract idea without reference to conditions or circumstances.

And this brings me to a third proposition, which, avoiding both extremes, takes the moderate, wise and just ground, that there should be a discrimination among negroes and that those who are found prepared, according to some proper standard, for civism, should have it at once; and that others should be admitted as they become qualified.

I know we have deep-seated prejudices to overcome in this matter. To those who are yet under their power, I can offer nothing—for it is silly to argue with a blind man about colors. To others I would urge does not the bare statement of the proposition carry a conviction of its soundness? Would there be a doubt in regard to its prompt application in the case of any race but the African? Can any thing be more just in a State than its terms? Such a principle of discrimination would draw out slowly but inevitably from the mass of the negro population, whatever element there might be in it worthy of political liberty; and bind that element to the State and to the white race, by the strong sympathy of citizenship. Identified in interests and in rights with those above them, yet holding intimate personal and social relations with those below them, the material thus detracted might be safely relied on as a breakwater in emergent collisions. The reward, too, thus set before all and not out of reach of any who by industry and intelligence may wish to secure it, could not but have a wholesome and highly elevating influence upon the entire mass. For it should not be forgotten, that this reward addresses itself to the most vehement of human aspirations. These considerations, so shortly sketched, promise an amount of practical hope for a cordial harmony between the two races, which it is hard to over-estimate, and which, I am persuaded, can be found in no other scheme.

I have assumed that there are some negroes capable of an intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage. Every candid man knows I have not assumed too much. They are few, I allow, but to the extent of the number, the argument holds good. And if there were not one at present, still it would be wise as well as just, to settle now the principle upon which freedmen may go up higher in political elevation. We are never likely again to have so favorable an opportunity.

It is of the last importance that we timely recognize our obligations, whether as a State or as individuals, to deal with this class in the spirit of an enlightened and magnanimous policy. It is especially due to our character as the old and best friends of the black man, whose ancestors alongside of our ancestors toiled together to make this beautiful land what it was, before the sword laid all in common ruin; that whatsoever of mental culture, whatsoever of gospel truth and above all whatsoever of political good he is capable of recieving should come through our own hands—not wrenched unwillingly nor offered grudgingly—but bestowed by ourselves freely, promptly, generously. Should this be our course, dictated alike by a noble charity and a philosophic statesmanship, which seeks to found institutions upon actual conditions, not all the fanatics and mischief makers in the world will be able to sow the seeds of enmity, and alienation between the races in the South. The fear is however that under the lead of what passes current as safe, tried men, which means men who grope about for expedients, and wait for something to "turn up"—we will throw away the golden moment and find ourselves in the end ingloriously "turned down," with the bottom rail on top. A temporizing delay may bring us unawares squarely in the presence of the sharply defined issue, whether we shall admit all or seclude all; in which after years of embittering strife we will be beaten.

The times are busy and will hardly brook longer discussion. Yet for the sake of untangling a web of sophistry, it is fit to answer one or two objections.

Men can't talk about negro suffrage without uplifide hands at the horrors of social equality. As if all white men were socially equal, because they are politically equal! As if we had not all our lives voted along side of men with white skins, whom we would scorn to take to our bosoms or receive in our families! As if citizenship, which is the creature of positive law, were not plainly a very different thing from social relations, which is the effect of taste. Social equalism in America is a myth, that may amuse the fancy of some Utopian, or a raw-head and bloody bones wherewith to frighten Shoddy. There is one truth, however, in this matter which we may as well now for all, lay to heart, whether to our comfort or to our sorrow. If the cause now rapidly at work, which I have not time to develope, is suffered to go on unchecked, we are destined to witness far more marked social distinctions even among white people, than have been known hitherto. Indeed it is highly probable that in less than a quarter of a century we will present the anomalous spectacle of a country, where all citizens stand upon a dead level of political equality with more social inequalities than dominate in the old monarchies of Europe. To this color and complexion things are hastening and must come at last.

Again it is said in some districts negro suffrage may beat the white poll and result in the election of a black member of Congress. It is strange how men who have nothing to offer in this way of argument but the prejudice of color run into fanciful alarms, while they look away from the real point of danger. There is a general consideration which should quiet all our fears on this score. It is founded in negro character—in that marked feature of his character, I mean, which prompts him instinctively to look up to the white man as his superior. I care nothing about vexed theories. I stand upon incontestable fact. The negro FEELS his inferiority in all those faculties and endowments which give rule and dominion to man over man. This is a law written in his heart. He obeys it as the needle is obedient to the pole. If you find him obtrusively pushing himself forward, you may always trace it to some idiosyncracy of the individual or to the vicious instigation of a low white man. As a general rule where his real interests are involved, he turns naturally to an elevated gentleman for advice and direction. This deduction is confirmed by what I am informed was our experience under negro suffrage as it existed in North Carolina, before the Convention of 1835, instead of wisely regulating the privilege, abandered into its total abolition. It had not become a general evil, though it was an unrestricted suffrage; and I have the testimony of good judges that the free negro vote was as well cast for the conservation of public interests as that of the mass of whites. The free negro drank indeed the bad whiskey of the demagogue—but true to his instincts, he always voted for a gentleman. Let us then dismiss our fears. We are not likely to have our squeamish prejudices shocked by the actual candidature of a negro for office for a hundred years to come: or if we do you may rely upon the negro vote to beat him.

But the incompatibility of the races!! Men shout aloud this silly shout as if it were conclusive of the whole question. What do they mean by it! If they mean that the races cannot co-exist except in the relation of master and slave, it amounts to telling us plainly that we cannot co exist at all. For we cannot get back that relation, nor can we get voluntary colonization or secession. If the nation should lose its good sense for practical things, the African will never lose his invincible local attachments. He will spoil all your fine schemes by what they call in New York a writ of "*no go*." We are shut up, then, either to live together or not to live at all. How do these wise-acres arrive so confidently at incompatibility!

Does the experiment of four months, under conditions admittedly unfavorable, satisfy any rational mind? By no means. What then! Why, the force of reason is so cogent in support of the theory! Granted. But are we not learning every day that many things which are logically true are practically false? Let patience and a sound statesmanship have their perfect work, and it may or may not turn out, after a fair trial, that incompatibility is an accomplished fact. Meanwhile let our public men and people refrain from two things, which, if they were fatally bent on mischief, could not more terribly poison the mind of the freedman. They talk flippantly and in a loose way about the depressing and degrading effect of slavery upon the negro intellect and character—which is a stupendous falsehood—a falsehood in logic and in fact—Having furnished him with this motive to cut our throats as the oppressor of his race for ages, they turn right round and virtually insist, under the name of incompatibility, that the only way we can save ourselves from his knife is to cut his throat first. Could ingenuity contrive a more subtle device for arming race against race? And all too upon an untried theory! It is incontestable proof of the general absence of animosity on the part of both races, that, in spite of such wretched bosh which passes for the wisdom of statesmen, neither race has forgotten its propriety.

Another paper upon the character of the proposed restriction on negro suffrage will finish what I have to offer on the subject.

B.

For the Sentinel.

The Discussion at Eagle Rock.

MR. EDITOR;—A good number of persons met at Eagle Rock to hear the speaking of the candidates the other day, all being present, except R. F. Moore, Esq. Everything passed off well, except that there were some questions of importance settled between Col. Harrison and Mr. Pennington. Mr. P. avowed himself opposed to negro suffrage. Col. H. wished to know if Mr. P. had not expressed himself at one time, favorably to negro suffrage. Mr. P. thought not. Col. H. then read some certificates from gentlemen who had heard Mr. P. express himself favorably, the precise purport of which we do not recollect.—Mr. P. acknowledged that the gentlemen testifying were worthy men, but he thought they must be mistaken. Col. H. then declared he had heard Mr. P. say as much himself. When Mr. P. admitted he must have said so.

Mr. P. was very severe upon the war men, the secessionists and the Vance Conservatives, denouncing their course. Col. Harrison replied during which he read the "Charcoal Sketches," or extracts from the *Progress*, showing that Mr. P. had been as stout a war man as any body else. Mr. P. looked not a little disgruntled.

QUID.

CITY AND STATE ITEMS.

PROVOST MARSHALL.—It will be seen by the following order that Capt. McIver retires and that Capt. Purinton, takes the position of Provost Marshall:

HEAD QUARTERS, DIST. OF RALEIGH.
Raleigh, N. C. Sept, 6th, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 28.

[EXTRACT]

Capt. David B. Purinton, Co. C., 28th Mich. Infantry, is hereby appointed Provost Marshal for the District of Raleigh, and will report with his company at these Head Quarters for duty at once.

By command of Brig. Gen. M. D. HARDEN.
HENRY A. HALL,
Capt. & A. A. A.

The City Post Office is now kept at the main entrance of the new Bank building, corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Streets. This speaks well for the taste and energy of Mr Miller, the new postmaster.

GENERAL NEWS.

RELIGIOUS.—We understand that a very interesting series of meetings have been in progress at the Byrne street Baptist Church during the past week. The services are conducted nightly by the Rev. Messrs. Petty, Pritchard and Hume, a number of persons have professed conversion.

At Wesley Chapel, Rev. E. M. Peterson has addressed large congregations for some nights past, and has aroused a deep religious feeling among his hearers. Three have made profession of religion, and there are several penitents yet seeking a pardon of their sins.—*Petersburg Express.*

NEGRO MASS MEETING IN ALABAMA.—A negro Mass meeting—a strange and significant feature in Alabama politics—was held at Huntsville, Ala., August 23. About two thousand former slaves were present. They were addressed by General Fisk, of the Freedmen's Bureau, who told them that whatever was detrimental to the black man was detrimental alike to the white man. He had hoped to be able to lease some abandoned plantations to them; but as President Johnson, he believed, "was going to pardon all the rebels," their prospects were not so good in this respect as they had been. He advised them to live morally, to work on shares, and to disabuse their minds of the notion that their old masters' estates were going to be cut up amongst them. He told them they should have justice and fairplay, but otherwise they must "work out their own salvation" The conduct of the assemblage is stated to have been unexceptionable, and the General's speech produced a good effect on all present.

JUDGE OF THE PETERSBURG CIRCUIT APPOINTED. The Richmond *Whig* is informed, that Gov. Peirpoint has appointed Edward R. Chambers, Esq., of Mecklenburg, Judge of the Judicial Circuit lately presided over by Judge Joynes, of Petersburg.

The Matamoras *Monitor* speaks of the arrival of Gen. Beauregard at Vera Cruz. Doubtful.

The political canvass in California in the State elections is said to be bitter.

TURNED OVER.—The Bristol (Tenn.) *News* of the 1st, says:

We are informed that the military authorities have turned over all the Railroads in Tennessee to the Stockholders. We trust immediate steps will be taken to rebuild the bridges over the Holston and Watauga rivers' west of this place. When they are re-built the entire line of road from New York to New Orleans will be in running order,

More Raleigh sensational dispatches are afloat asserting the cruelty of the whites to the blacks as stated by Judge Carter. We have heard of no such man here as Judge Carter.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—The Baltimore *Clipper* says Gen. Curtis has ascertained the whereabouts, near Lynchburg, Va., of $78,000 in bullion, formerly belonging to the Confederate government.

The President has recently pardoned the following persons in this State:—John B. Palmer, Oscar G. Parsley, Henry Savage, Henry Nutt, and John Wooster.

Juarez is said to be on his last legs in Mexico and will seek refuge in the United States.

The proposal to erect a great hall and asylum for Free Masons in New York, has at length assumed tangible form. The site of the church property, corner of Grand and Crosby streets, has been purchased, and the subscriptions for the object now amount to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The election in Vermont for State and County officers took place on the 5th inst. The Republican majority is large, though the vote is small.

A Jackson (Mississippi) despatch to the Memphis *Bulletin* says the action of General Osterhaus, in taking a prisoner from the court room, while on trial for an offence against the civil law, created much excitement among the people; but confidence was felt that the President would sustain Govern or Sharkey.

Campbell county Va. Court, house has been closed by military authority, because of the election of certain disqualified officers.

The special telegrammaists are predicting that President Johnson will very soon restore *habeas corpus* to all the loyal States.

Mrs. Mallory, wife of the late Confederate Secretary of the Navy has taken the oath of amnesty to secure her property.

President Geffrard, of Hayti, has become so alarmed at the progress of the revolution, that he has determined to seek safety in flight until the danger is past.

Ketchum, Son & Co. have agreed to pay sixty cents on the dollar. They resume business at once. It appears that two of the firm were cognizant of young Ketchum's knavery for some time previous to his exposure.

The Rev. Dr. Hall, Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, in Washington, has just received a call to the Cathedral Church, at San Francisco, with a salary of $10,000, payable in gold. He replied that he had not time even to investigate the case, and they must therefore look for another candidate.—His present salary is $3,000.

The President and Cabinet have intimated to Mr. Palmer of Richmond, the hope that they would be able to accept the invitation of the people of Richmond to visit that city as soon as the weather would permit.

The Secretary of the Treasury is paying the U. S. bonds due to Texas before the war, when found in loyal hands.

Gen. Mills in command at Forress Monroe states that Mr. Davis is still suffering from erysipelas and carbuncles on his legs.

The Wirz trial is still progressing; the government having twenty or thirty witnesses yet to examine.

The cholera has reappeared at Gibraltar.

LATEST NEWS.

The Express agent and Mr. Harris, news agent, have furnished us papers of the latest dates:

It is stated by a Washington telegram that Gen. Marmaduke and Gen. Beauregard have applied for passports, to leave the country.

The President on Wednesday last granted pardon to a large number from several States; principally from Virginia. Among the pardoned we see the names of Gov. Brown of Ga., and Hon. Bedford Brown from this State.

Another terrible accident occurred on a Rail Road near Nashville Tenn., by which a number of persons are supposed to be killed.

The Richmond *Christian Advocate* has been revived by its late editor, Rev. J. A. Duncan.

It is said that Gen. Kilpatrick intends stumping the State of New Jersey in favor of the Republican candidate for Governor.

The New York State Democratic Convention met at Albany on the 6th inst.

The *Herald* says that the indications are good for a heavy fall trade in New York.

The President in his late reply to the Columbian Mimister indicated very clearly his adherence to the Monroe doctrine.

Henry A. Wise is on a trip to the Eastern shore of Virginia.

Mr. Wynne of the Richmond *Times* had an altercation with a Mr. Reynor the other day, in which he got worsted. The case is before the authorities.

MARRIED,

At Mangum, N. C., on Wednesday, August 23d, by the Rev. Mr. Adams, COL JOHN MCRAE, of Fayetteville, N. C., to MRS. MARTHA B. MCRAE, of Richmond county.

In Wilmington, N. C., on the 31st August, by the Rev. L. S. Burkhead, LIEUT. JOSEPH RANDALL, of Harrisburg, Penn., to MISS ANNIE C. DRAFTS, of Columbia, S. C.

DIED,

On the 7th inst., at the residence of Mrs. E. A. Martindale, Miss M E SILVERTHORN, long a worthy and consistent member of the M. E. Church. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ACCOUNTS AGAINST the N. C. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind will please present them to me *immediately*.
W. J. PALMER,
Principal.
30-1w.

BANK NOTES FOR SALE.

$10,000 ON THE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, Bank of Cape Fear, Bank of Charlotte, and Farmer's Bank.
Gold coin for sale also.
30 tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

FINE FURNITURE FOR SALE.

A LOT OF VERY FINE FURNITURE CONsisting of Bedsteads, Sofas, Chairs, fine Tables. Sideboard, fine Crockery and Glass Ware, Beds, Mattrasses, fine Carpets, &c., &c. Also a very fine rose wood Piano.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

House and Lot in Raleigh for Sale.

HALF ACRE LOT WITH A VERY NEAT House on it, four rooms down stairs, and two up stairs. Good garden spot attached. Situated in the North western part of the City.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

For Sale.

A VERY GOOD RIDING SADDLE, AND two very good side saddles. Also a lot of good Bar Soap which can be sold very low by the box.
30-tf. BAKER, COWPER & CO.

NOTICE.

THE North Carolina and Virginia Christian Conference will meet with the Church at Oak Level, on Wednesday, the 4th of October, 9 o'clock A. M.
WM. S. LONG, Sec'y.
Graham, Sep. 8, 1865-29-5t.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PEACE INSTITUTE are requested to be present in person or by proxy, at a meeting to be held on important business, in the City of Raleigh on the 5th of October, 1865.

This notice is given to enable Stockholders at a distance to send in their proxies by the delegates to the State Convention.

T. McGEE, Treasurer, &c.
Raleigh, Sep. 10, 1865-29 eod1oct.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

44 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
Raleigh, N. C.

HAVE JUST received,

10 boxes Collins Axes,
150 setts Cups and Saucers,
300 " Plates,
50 dozen Tumblers,
80 barrels Sugar,
10 bags Coffee,
10 boxes Candles,
5 boxes Starch,
10 boxes Soap,
12 cases Concentrated Potash,
5 cases Concentrated Lye,
1200 pounds Clarified Copperas,
360 pounds Brimstone,
5 gross Matches,
Soda, Cream Tartar, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Allspice, Pepper, Cinnamon, Ginger, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves.
10 dozen Cotton Cards, No. 10.
1 dozen Wheel Heads.
Pots, Spiders, Ovens, Stew-pans, Tea Kettles, Waffle Irons, Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Buggy and Riding Whips, Cirsingles, Collars, Hames, Trace Chains, Spades Shovels, Forks, Hoes, Hand Bells, Call Bells, [nice for parlor use.] Cart and Wagon Boxes, Axles, Springs, Tire Iron, Plow Iron, Enamelled Cloth, Dash Leather, Lace and Buggy Trimmings, Carriage Belts, &c.
50 Kegs Cut Nails. Also, made up and ready for delivery, 50 dozen Coffee Pots, of various sizes, 25 dozen Stamped Dippers.

Our stock will receive accessions from the North by every steamer arriving at Newbern.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to give us a call before doing so.
Sep. 6, 1865-28 2w.

Revenue Stamps and Postage Stamps!

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO. HAVE REVENUE and POSTAGE STAMPS on hand for sale.
Sep. 9, 1865-29-1t pd.

NOTICE.

PERSONS holding claims against the Insane Asylum, are earnestly requested to present them to the undersigned immediately.
ED. D. FISHER,
Physician and Superintendent.
Sep. 6, 1865 27 2w.

NEW GOODS!
NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

SMITH & CO.'S

NO. 22 FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

Raleigh, N. C.

WE have just returned from New York with a fine assortment of Fall Goods, consisting of

SILKS, MERINOS
ALL WOOL, DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES, ALAPACAS,
PRINTS, BLEACHED AND
UNBLEACHED DOMESTIC,
GOODS, JACONET MUSLIN
CAMBRICS, CORSET
JEANS, MARSEILLES,
IRISH LINEN, TABLE
CLOTHS, NAPKINS, LADIES AND MISSES COTTON HOSE, &c., &c., &c.

A FINE assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Cambric and Linen Handkerchiefs Collars and Cuffs, Velvet and Silk Ribbons, Bonnet and Belt Ribbons, Edgings, &c.

A FINE assortment of Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Shawls, &c.

A FINE assortment of choice Perfumes, Pomades, Toilet Soaps, Combs, Brushes, &c.

A Good assortment of Men's, Boys, and Children's Hats, Gentlemen's Cotton Hose, Handkerchiefs, Linen and Paper Collars, &c.

A Good assortment of Groceries kept constantly on hand.

All of the above, as well as many other articles not mentioned, will be sold cheap for cash. Give us a call.
27-tf. WM. H. SMITH & CO.

WE are authorized to announce COL. WM. H. HARRISON, as a candidate for the State Convention.
Sep. 6, 1865-27 td.

WE ARE authorized to announce B. F. MOORE Esq., of Wake County, as a candidate for a seat in the State Convention.
September 4, 1865-25-td.

TO the Members of the Approaching Convention: I shall be a Candidate for the Principal Clerkship of the North Carolina State Convention, which is called to meet in Raleigh on the 2nd day of October next. Respectfully,
Aug. 18-td JAMES H. MOORE.

To the Members of the Approaching Convention:

The subscriber respectfully announces himself a candidate for the office of Assistant Doorkeeper to the approaching State Convention.
PEYTON P. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 30, 1865-td-pd.

KITTRELL'S SPRINGS
FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

THE Fall Session of this new Institution will open on the 1st Wednesday in October next.
For particulars, see Circular, or address
REV. C. B RIDDICK,
21 Kittrell's Springs, N. C.

LADY TEACHER WANTED:

A LADY thoroughly qualified to teach French and Music. Best references required. Apply at once to
C. B. RIDDICK.
Kittrell's Depot N. C.
Aug 24-10t.

SITUATION WANTED AS A TEACHER.

A YOUNG gentleman of education and experience as a Teacher, desires to be employed as a classical, English and French Teacher, either in an Academy or private school. The best of references will be given. Early application is desired. A letter addressed to the editor of the *Sentinel* will receive a prompt reply.
Raleigh, September 8, 1865 26 1w.

COOKE'S HOTEL

IS open, and those who are travelling and wish comfortable quarters and good eating, stop at Cooke's My terms will be as moderate as possible for the times. You will always find conveyance at the depot to take you to either of the Hotels in this City; but be sure to inquire for Cooke's, where you will get *good lodging, good eating, mineral water* to drink, and a *pipe* to smoke if you wish it.

I will be prepared to accommodate 15 or 20 members of the approaching Convention.
GEO. T. COOKE.
September 1, 1865 23 tf

NEW COMMISSION HOUSE.

SWEPSON, MENDENHALL & CO.,
GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF
Tobacco, Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns, Cloths and Naval Stores
79 PEARL STREET, NEW YORK.

Robert R. Swepson, New York City.
Samuel G. Murphy, New York City.
C. P. Mendenhall, Pres't Farmer's Bank, Greensboro', N. C.
Daniel G. Worth, Company Shops, N. C.
G. W. Swepson, Haw River P. O., N. C.
au 6 tf

W. R. ANDREWS' COLUMN.

JUST RECEIVED,

50 BOXES CHEESE,
At W. R. ANDREWS'

30 KITS NEW MACKEREL,
At W. R. ANDREWS'.

400 LBS. SMOKED BEEF
At W. R. ANDREWS.'

1000 POUNDS CANVASSED HAMS--Sugar Cured
At W. R ANDREWS.'

1000 LBS. SIDE BACON,
At W. R. ANDREWS'.

15 BOXES SPERM CANDLES,

15 boxes Adamantine Candles,
200 pounds Smoked Beef Tongues,
300 pounds Fresh Butter,
MESS PORK,
MESS BEEF,
CIDER VINEGAR,
N. ORLEANS SYRUP.

Fresh Crackers of all Kinds!

RIO, JAVA AND
LAGUIRA COFFEES,
BLACK, IMPERIAL AND
YOUNG HYSON TEAS.

All Kinds of Fancy Groceries!

CROCKERY,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARES,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES.

LIQUORS.

OLD BOURBON AND RYE WHISKEY, STAR WHISKEY, OLD APPLE BRANDY, OLD PORT WINE, OLD MADERIA, OLD SHERRY, OLD COGNAC BRANDY, BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BLACKBERRY WINE, PORTER, ALE, CASTILIAN BITTERS, CHAMPAIGN WINES, WOLF'S AROMATIC SCHEIDAM KNAPPS, &c., &c., &., &c.

TOBACCOS.

CIGARS of different brands. OLD DURHAM TOBACCO, by the drum and in bulk. SOLACE, REVIVER, YELLOW BANK FINE CUT, CHEWING TOBACCO, SIGNET do, 5 years old.
At W. R. ANDREWS'.
Sept mber 5, 1865-26-tf.

IMPORTANT
TO Coopers, Laborers and Team Owners.

PROPOSALS INVITED

For the Melting, Straining, Barreling and Transporting to the Railroad 25,000 to 30,000 Barrels of Rosin in Johnston County, belonging to the State of North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having been appointed by Jonathan Worth, Esq., Public Treasurer of North Carolina, his agent to contract for getting up all the Rosin belonging to the State in Johnston County, he invites sealed proposals until Tuesday the 12th day of September next; for contracts to make barrels, melt rosin, fill and head up barrels, and to transport to the Railroad all the Rosin in the following beds, to wit: Two beds, Amos Coats,' Johnson's District, 1,000 barrels each to be delivered at Clayton Depot; distance 18 miles. One bed, A. L. Baily's, Shelter District, 11,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 21 miles, or Averasboro Landing 11 miles. One bed, A. D. Northam's old Still place, Ingram's District, 4,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 14 miles. One bed at Earpsboro', O'Neal District, 2,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 20 miles. One bed, L. Whitley's old Still place, and at Tar Landing, Ingram's District, 2,500 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 10 miles. One bed, B. A. Woodall, Shelter District, 2,500 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 16 miles, or Averasboro Landing, 11 miles. One bed, J. W. Hudson's, Meadow District, 4,000 barrels, to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 26 miles. Mary A. Lee's interest in bed near Jerry L. George's, Meadow District, 800 barrels; to be delivered at Smithfield Depot, 22 miles.

Proposals will be received for any part or the whole of this work. For instance, A may propose to make and deliver the barrels, C to melt, strain rosin, fill and head up the barrels, and C to haul to Depot of any one or more particular beds, while D may propose to take the whole job at any particular bid or all the bids.

The barrels must be of good seasoned pine, well put up in eight substantial hoops, of the usual turpentine barrel size. The rosin all to be melted and strained Contractors for melting and straining will be required to securely head each barrel by nailing in wooden hoops as a head lining. Contractors will also be required to expedite the work as rapidly as possible, and will be required to perform one fourth part of their contracts each month, completing the whole by the first day of February, 1866 Each contractor will be required to enter into bond with approved security, with condition for the faithful fulfilment of his contract.

The State will make partial payment to contractors as the work progresses, reserving in each case at least one-third of the amount due to each until the contract is completed, but no money will be paid in advance for work not performed.

The quantity of rosin in each bed as given above is the estimated quantity. Should it run over or fall under the estimate, the contract will be considered filled only when the whole bed is taken up.

The right to reject proposals is reserved. Those who make proposals can learn whether or not they have been accepted by calling at my store on Friday the 15th September, or any day thereafter.
W. H AVERA;
Agent for Pub. Treas. of North Carolina.
Silverdale, Johnston Co., Post office address, Smithfield, N. C.

NOTE.—Where there are two places of delivery named for any bid, bidders for contracts for hauling will be particular to specify at what place they propose to deliver, and if for both places, the amount for each place separate and distinct.
W. H. A., Agent, &c.
Johnston Co., Aug. 28, 1865-22-tsep12.

NOTICE.

ON Tuesday, the 26th inst., I will offer at public Auction, at the residence of the late James S. Yarbrough, deceased, near Franklinton, on a credit of six months, the following property, to wit:

50 or 60 head of Hogs Cattle, Sheep, Farming Utensils, and 125 bushels of Wheat.

At the same time and place I will rent the plantation of the said deceased, for the ensuing year, if not disposed of privately before that day. The plantation is a very desirable one, with a first rate new and commodious Dwelling, and every necessary outhouse—all in good repair.
A. D. WILLIAMS, Executor.
Sep. 6, 1865 27-1w.

WANTED,
BEESWAX & TALLOW.

WE WILL pay the highest price, either in cash or trade, for any quantity of Beeswax and Tallow.
WM H. SMITH & CO.
27-tf.

Hillsboro' N. C. Military Academy.

THE EIGHTH Academic Year of this Institution will begin on Monday, the 2nd of October, 1865.

Excepting the Military feature, the general plan of the Academy, discipline, course of study, &c., will be as heretofore.

TERMS: One hundred and five ($105) for the first three months of the term, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. This charge will cover all expense for board, fuel, lights, washing, tuition, use of text books and medical attendance. Each student must furnish clothing for a single bed. Circulars furnished on application to
J. B. WHITE,
Superintendent H. M. A.
Late Sup't of S. C. Military Academy.
Sep 6, 1865-27 twdw.

L. P. OLDS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HILLSBORO STREET,
Near the Exchange Hotel,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

WILL attend all the Federal Courts in the State.

Special attention to business resulting from the war direct.
September 2nd, 1865 23-tf.

Pioneer Land Office.

L. P. OLDS & COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C.

G. E. OLDS, . . Manager.

SPECIAL AGENCIES.

Wilmington, Greensboro',
New Berne, Salisbury,
Goldsboro', Charlotte,
335 ATLANTIC ST., NEW YORK, AND 123 SOUTH ST.
PHILADELPHIA.

AGENTS IN ALL COUNTIES.

Our Agents all receive like Compensation, on all Sales through their Descriptive Lists or Applications.

BEGINNING immediately after the war collapsed, we continue to receive applications from Buyers and Sellers of REAL ESTATE, and invite a still more extended use of this cheap, convenient, liberal, and satisfactory

PLAN OF BUSINESS.

Parties can communicate through agents, or direct.
Rules in the hands of all Agents.
Titles guaranteed according to our rules. (No. 14.)

FOR SALE.

Cotton, Tobacco, Turpentine, Corn, Mining and other Lands, Mills, Town Property, &c., &c.

All enquiries promptly answered with Maps, Diagrams and Sketches, if required.

Having reliable and active Agents in every County for the sale, purchase and leasing of Real Estate through them, this office is enabled, in addition to our regular Land Business, to collect all claims sent to it with the greatest possible dispatch.
September 2nd, 1865-23-tf.

NOTICE.
Buying, Selling and Leasing Real Estate.

ALL Persons wishing to buy, sell, or Lease Real Estate, are invited to call upon the subscriber at his Hotel, on the corner of Wilmington and Davie streets, Raleigh, N. C, who promises to give their business his prompt attention, and spare no pains that will enable him to give entire satisfaction.

Being so well known to the citizens of Raleigh and Wake County, the undersigned hopes they will not hesitate to put their business in his hands.
GEORGE T. COOKE,
Agent for Wake Co. of the Pioneer Land Office.
sep 2, 1865 24 tf.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE subscribers, having bought out the ICE BUSINESS of Mr. Aaron Gage in this place, beg leave to inform the citizens of Goldsboro, Raleigh, and the towns generally on the N. C. Rail Road, that we are prepared to furnish families or merchants any quantity of

BOSTON ICE

at the shortest notice from 100 pounds to a ton or more.

Orders are solicited by mail or otherwise, and promptly attended to. We sell at the market rates. Families supplied with 100 pounds packed and delivered at the Depot in this place for $5.
S A. DAVIS,
D. N KILBURN.
Newbern, N. C, Aug 28, 865 21 2w.pd.

HUGHES & DILL,
COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,

NEW BERNE, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Naval Stores and Tobacco, will have our prompt attention.

Agents for Murray's line of Steamships to New York, and sailing vessels for Baltimore and Philadelphia.

T. J. HUGHES, Newbern.
G. W. DILL, Morehead City. au 8-2m

BOOTS & SHOES.
Wholesale.
BALL, BEALL & CO.,

166 MAIN ST., RICHMOND, VA.

THE special attention of Merchants is invited to our New and Complete Assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all Kinds, Styles and Varieties—Ladies, Misses, Children's, Men's, Boy's and Youth's.

The Retail Trade will find it to their advantage to call and examine our Stock before going elsewhere to purchase.
Aug. 26-tf.

DAILY SENTINEL.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1865.

Muscular Christianity--A Good Story of Bishop Selwyn.

[Correspondence of Manchester Examiner.]

In the autumn of 1857, I spent a few days in a country parsonage, and on the Sunday morning, at breakfast, the pastor's wife received a letter which her tittering told us must be a tit-bit.—"Ha, uncle," exclaimed she, "here are clerical doings exactly to your taste." The writer, a lady in a distant country, narrated that there had lately come into the next parish a new vicar—a fine young man, who at school had no superior in Greek or in boxing, and who at the university won honor for his classics and silver cups for his boxing. He was beginning in earnest the work of an evangelist among a long neglected, vicious and brutal people. He had a plan, and a will; but many worthy folks were fearing that his zeal was without knowledge—or wisdom, at any rate. One of his first measures was to open a school in a remote part of he parish, and get the room licensed for week day preaching. But all the drunkards rose against such unheard of proceedings. They would run after him, cursing and hooting, and discharging volleys of sods and other missels. Finding remonstance vain, he adopted another course on the Wednesday evening in the week before I heard the story. Making a stand in the middle of the road, at the entrance of the hamlet, just as the storm rose, and looking the savages in the face, he addressed them thus, in a firm, quiet voice which commanded their attention: "My good fellows, I have borne this patiently for some time, but now I must put a stop to it; and I'll do it in your own way. Choose your best man, and we'll fight it out. If I beat, you'll give up, you know." They looked at him unbelievingly; but, throwing his coat on a bush, he added, "I am in earnest, send your man."

The ruffians laid their heads together, and then a burly giant stepped forth, and stripped, and made a furious dash at his reverend challenger, who quietly parried the unskilful blows, and played with them for a few seconds. But, then, a fist was planted in the peasant's chest, and he lay at full length on the ground. Quickly gathering himself up, however, he skulked away to his companions. "Now send your next best, and I'll go through the lot of you." Again their heads drew together, and another threw down his jacket; going to work, however, with a more cautious energy. But at once a stomacher stretched h m on the road. "Your next." Once more a conglomerate of dense pates was formed. "Bill, thee teck him." Bill eyed the hero askance, and shook his head. "Thee, Jim;" a shake of the head from Jim, also. "Dick, thee'l teck th' parson?" a shake more decided, and a stiff "Nay, nay, I'se see thee hung fust." And now the first one who was vanquished stood forward, and like a brave man, called out. "I say, parson, yo're a rare young'un, yo ar. I'se tell thee what: we're going to hear you preach." And they all followed him along the little street, said the writer, and heard the Word quietly, adding, it remains to be seen what will become of the fight. What did come of it? I heard, a long time afterward, that from that day the men doffed their hats, and the women curtsied, and the children looked awe-stricken when they met or passed him; that the church and schools were filled; that the beer houses were nearly all shut up; and that a great moral and religious reformation was in progress. That gentleman had previously been the instrument of a like change in an equally demoralized parish. I may add that a few years back he was deemed the fittest clergyman in the church to go out as bishop to a scene of great personal danger in a heathen country.

The Cashmere Goat.

The Cashmere goat supports itself on the cheapest kind of food, and the samples shown us of the wool justifies us in having said it is incomparably more beautiful than the fleece of any other animal.

The wool, we are told is used in the manufacture of very fine shawls and other fine woollen fabrics. A portion of it is sometimes mixed with the genuine production of the silk worm, and spun into sewing silk. Possibly our tailors are daily making up garments with what they suppose to be silk thread, while in reality it may be mixture of woollen yarn spun from the fleece of a Cashmere goat.

These animals are said to be hardy, prolific and like all the goat tribe, thrive upon indifferent feed. If our climate should favor their natural constitution, (of which we see no reason to doubt,) the rearing of the Cashmere goat ought to be a profitable pursuit. Added to their profitableness when their fleeces are well grown, they are most beautiful animals.—*Missouri Republican.*

Hon. Lewis E. Parsons, Provisional Governor of Georgia, has directed a circular to the people of that State, urging the judicial officers and magistrates, State and municipal, to act under the recent order of General Swayne, tendering appointments to the Judges of State Courts for trial of cases between negroes and white men—a class of cases which would otherwise come under the jurisdiction of military courts especially commissioned by him in the event the testimony of freedmen be not received.—*Wash. Chron.*

A paper has been found in Cincinnati, Ohio, at the Methodist Book Room, with an account of the receipts and expenses in 1808 of Bishop McKendree, one of the early Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Receipts from seven conferences $175; salary, $80; and travelling and other expenses, $61 63 off; leaving $38 27 due the conference. The ink, though faded by time shows the neat handwriting of the heroic bishop. Think of a salary of $80 a year for a bishop!

A PROCLAMATION,

BY

W. W. HOLDEN,

PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR,

TO THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In pursuance of power vested in me by ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, by his Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, appointing a Provisional Governor of North Carolina, under the fourth article of the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every State in the Union a republican form of government; and in order to enable the loyal people of said State to organize a State Government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility restored, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property; and in order, also, that said State may be restored to its Constitutional relations to the Federal government, by presenting such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence, I, WILLIAM W. HOLDEN, Provisional Governor as aforesaid, do hereby proclaim that an election will be held in said State, on Thursday, the 21st day of September, 1865, for a Convention, to be composed of one hundred and twenty delegates, to be chosen as follows:

The county of Alamance will choose two members.
The county of Alexander will choose one member.
The counties of Ashe and Alleghany will choose one member.
The county of Anson will choose two members.
The county of Beaufort will choose two members.
The county of Bertie will choose two members.
The county of Bladen will choose one member.
The county of Brunswick will choose one member.
The county of Buncombe will choose one member.
The county of Burke will choose one member.
The county of Cabarrus will choose one member.
The county of Caldwell will choose one member.
The county of Camden will choose one member.
The county of Carteret will choose one member.
The county of Caswell will choose two members.
The county of Catawba will choose one member.
The county of Chatham will choose three members.
The counties of Cherokee and Clay will choose one member.
The county of Chowan will choose one member.
The county of Cleveland will choose two members.
The county of Columbus will choose one member.
The county of Craven will choose two members.
The counties of Cumberland and Harnett will choose three members.
The county of Currituck will choose one member.
The county of Davidson will choose two members.
The county of Davie will choose one member.
The county of Duplin will choose two members.
The counties of Edgecombe and Wilson will choose two members.
The county of Forsyth will choose two members.
The county of Franklin will choose one member.
The county of Gaston will choose one member.
The county of Gates will choose one member.
The county of Granville will choose three members.
The county of Greene will choose one member.
The county of Guilford will choose three members.
The county of Halifax will choose two members.
The county of Haywood will choose one member.
The counties of Henderson and Transylvania will choose one member.
The county of Hertford will choose one member.
The county of Hyde will choose one member.
The county of Iredell will choose two members.
The county of Jackson will choose one member.
The county of Johnson will choose two members.
The county of Jones will choose one member.
The county of Lenoir will choose one member.
The county of Lincoln will choose one member.
The county of Macon will choose one member.
The county of Madison will choose one member.
The county of Martin will choose one member.
The county of McDowell will choose one member.
The county of Mecklenburg will choose two members.
The county of Montgomery will choose one member.
The county of Moore will choose one member.
The county of Nash will choose one member
The county of New Hanover will choose two members.
The county of Northampton will choose two members.
The county of Onslow will choose one member.
The county of Orange will choose two members.
The county of Pasquotank will choose one member.
The county of Perquimans will choose one member.
The county of Person will choose one member.
The county of Pitt will choose two members.
The county of Randolph will choose two members.
The county of Richmond will choose one member.
The county of Robeson will choose two members.
The county of Rockingham will choose two members.
The county of Rowan will choose two members.
The counties of Rutherford and Polk will choose two members.
The county of Sampson will choose two members.
The county of Stanly will choose one member.
The county of Stokes will choose one member.
The county of Surry will choose one member.
The county of Tyrrell will choose one member.
The county of Union will choose one member.
The county of Wake will choose three members.
The county of Warren will choose two members.
The county of Washington will choose one member.
The county of Watauga will choose one member.
The county of Wayne will choose two members.
The county of Wilkes will choose two members.
The county of Yadkin will choose one member.
The counties of Yancey and Mitchell will choose one member.

The Clerks and Sheriffs of the respective counties will proceed at once to assemble the Justices of the Peace, a majority of whom will select from their number not less than six nor more than eighteen Justices, men of intelligence, discretion, firmness, and approved loyalty, whose duty it shall be to administer to those who may be entitled to receive it, the oath contained in the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, under such instructions as may be prescribed in this Proclamation. The Justices shall, at the same time, appoint Inspectors of the elections at the various precincts in their respective Counties, in accordance with the law in relation thereto, Chapter 52, Revised Code of North Carolina. The elections for members of the Convention shall be conducted in the same manner as elections for members of the House of Commons, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 52, Revised Code, so far as said provisions may be applicable; and the officers appointed to hold said elections, and to make returns thereof, shall be liable to the same penalties for failure to act, or for neglect of duty, as are prescribed in Chapter 52, Revised Code.

No person will be allowed to vote who is not a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State, in force immediately before the 20th day of May, 1861; except that the payment of a poll tax shall not be required.

All paroled soldiers of the army and navy of the pretended Confederate States, or of this State, under and including the rank of Colonel, if of the army, and under and including the rank of Lieutenant, if of the navy, will be allowed to vote, provided they are not included in any of the fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation; and, provided further, that they are citizens of the State in accordance with the terms prescribed in the preceding paragraph.

No person will be allowed to vote who does not exhibit to the Inspectors a copy of the Amnesty Oath, as contained in the President's Proclamation of May 29th, 1865, signed by himself and certified by at least two Justices of the Peace.

Printed copies of the Amnesty Oath will be furnished to the Clerks, who will distribute them to the Justices appointed to administer the oath. The Justices will deliver the certified copy to the person taking the oath, and retain the original to be transmitted to this office.

Justices of the Peace are authorized to administer the Amnesty Oath to persons who may desire to apply to the President for a pardon.

The Sheriffs of the respective Counties shall furnish, as soon as practicable, certificates of election to those persons who may have received the highest number of votes as members of the Convention; and the Sheriffs shall also immediately send to the office of the Secretary of the State, Raleigh, a statement of the vote in their respective Counties for the members aforesaid, and also a statement of the said vote, sealed up, directed to the President of the Convention, Raleigh, to be laid before the Convention.

The members of the Convention thus chosen, will assemble in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the second day of October, 1865.

The attention of Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, is especially directed to the following fourteen excluded classes of the President's Amnesty Proclamation of May 29th, 1865:

"*First*—All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers, or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate government.

Second—All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third—All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate government, above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth—All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth—All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to evade duty in resisting the rebellion.

Sixth—All who have engaged in any way in the treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh—All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eight—All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or the United States Naval Academy.

Ninth—All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

Tenth—All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh—All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British provinces from the United States.

Twelfth—All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefits hereof by taking the oath herein prescribed, are in military, naval or civil confinement or custody, or under bonds of the civil, military or naval authorities or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind either before or after conviction.

Thirteenth—All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over twenty thousand dollars.

Fourteenth—All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December eighth, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty three, or an oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not hereforward kept and maintained the same inviolate: *Provided*, That special application may be made to the President for pardon by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case and the peace and dignity of the United States."

Under the first exception are included all persons who have been civil or diplomatic officers or agents of the pretended Confederate government, either within or without the territorial limits of the United States.

Under the seventh exception are included all officers, agents, or private citizens who have been absent from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Under the thirteenth exception are included all who, during the rebellion, have held any office or agency under the State or pretended Confederate government; or have in any way voluntarily joined in the rebellion, as for example, by entering or marching with armed forces hostile to the United States; by sending or furnishing money, provisions, or arms to persons engaged in the rebellion, save in cases where money or provisions were furnished from the promptings of charity or humanity; by acting with assemblages of persons, whether organized or unorganized, hostile to the United States; or in any other way giving voluntary aid, assistance or encouragement to the rebellion; and whose taxable property on the 29th day of May, 1865, exceeded in value the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

The other exceptions are so plain as not to require explanation.

No certificate will be granted by the Justices to any person who is included within any of the fourteen excluded classes, unless on exhibition by the party of his pardon for his offence from the President.

The Justices appointed to administer the Amnesty Oath, and to furnish certificates of the same which shall be evidence of loyalty, are especially instructed to be vigilant and faithful. While it will not be their duty to attempt to pry into the hearts and consciences of men, they will nevertheless admonish those who may apply to take the oath, that it must be taken and subscribed in good faith, with an honest intention on their part to keep it without secret purpose or mental reservation upon any occasion or at any time to commit any act in violation of said oath; and they will warn them that if the oath is not thus taken and kept, the pardon offered them by the President will be void, and they will remain subject to trial under the law for perjury and treason.

The Justices, Clerks and Sheriffs, whose duty it is to provide for administering the oath and to conduct the elections, are enjoined to use every practicable means to enable every citizen to take the oath who may desire and be entitled to do so. And the Inspectors are enjoined to inspect and examine fairly and truly, to decide in every case in accordance with the law, and with the instructions they have received from this office; and to make prompt and correct returns of the number of votes and for whom cast, at their respective precincts.

Done at our city of Raleigh, the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and in the year of the independence of the United States the ninetieth.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
Provisional Governor.

By the Governor:
Lewis Hanes, Private Secretary.

W. J. Baker, P. Cowper, W. H. Jones.

BAKER COWPER & CO.

AUCTION AND COMMISSION Merchants

And Attor's at Law---Brokers and Collectors Generally.

Aug. 22-3t.

SHOE THREAD, Spun Cotton, Chloriform, and a Shot Gun.
BAKER, COWPER & Co.
Sep. 8, 1865-28-tf.

WHITFIELD'S REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
Cures Rheumatism certain—a pleasant tonic for the feeble and nervous
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Sep. 8, 1865 28-1w.

FOR SALE.

SHEET Tin, Tobacco, Leather, and Starch.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t.

FOR SALE.

SARDINES, Pickled Onions, and Herrings by the box or barrel. BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22 3t.

FOR SALE.

THREE fine family Carriages and Harness, a good Iron Safe, a fine Sewing Machine.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug 22, 3t.

FOR SALE.

A HANDSOME MEDICINE CHEST with medicines for family use or a fo rphysician, Also a complete travelling basket.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Aug. 22-3t

Cotton Bagging, Sugar, Coffee, &, &c., For Sale.

A LOT of nice Sugar, Coffee, No. 1 Mackerel, Cotton Bagging, Iron, Adamantine Candles, Wine Glasses, Curry Combs and Sole Leather.
BAKER COWPER & Co.
August 28, 1865. 18-tf

FOR SALE.

A LOT of No. I Bacon Hams, Middlings and Shoulders.
BAKER, COWPER & CO.
Raleigh, Aug. 26, 1865. 3t

S. D. WALLACE. J. B. SOUTHERLAND.

WALLACE & SOUTHERLAND,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Office over A. E. Hall's Store,

No. 22 NORTH WATER ST.,

Wilmington, N. C.

WILL give prompt personal attention to all Consignments of

NAVAL STORES, COTTON, SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, PROVISIONS, &C., &C., EITHER FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT.

—ALSO—

TO FORWARDING MERCHANDISE, &c.

Sep. 6, 1865-26-tf.

To Contractors and Bridge Builders.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.,
Raleigh, N C., Sept. 2nd, 1865.

PLANS and Proposals for building a Bridge over Cedar Creek, on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received at this office until the 18th day of September, 1865.

Bridge Builders may submit plans for a wooden bridge constructed on the "Howe Truss plan," also plans for a stone culvert. Each plan must be accompanied by proposals. The Company reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

The Contractor to do all the work and furnish all the material. The transportation of the material will be at the cost of the Company when the same has to be carried by Railroads and Steamboats.

R W. LASSITER,
President Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.
25 tsep18.

☞ Progress, Salisbury Banner, Greensboro' Patriot Charlotte Democrat, Petersburg Index and Norfolk Day Book copy until 18th day of September and send bills to daily "Standard."

NOTICE.

ON Thursday night, 4th May last, I was robbed of thirty N. C. State bonds of $1,000 each, by three or more persons, one of whom was a black man and two were white. Ten numbered from one to ten inclusive and were payable on 1st July 1864. (Of these No. 6 has been recovered) Ten from 1837 to 1847 inclusive, payable 1st July 1865. Ten from 610 to 619 inclusive, dated 1st January 1860, and issued under an "*Act authorizing the public Treasurer to sell the bonds of the State for certain purposes*" ratified 16th February 1859, chapter 43. Said bonds were payable to Seth Jones or bearer; but were registered, and therefore not transferable by delivery: *see act of* 1856 *chapter* 16. A few Coupons only were attached to the first twenty. I was robbed also of two certificates of Bank Stock: one 5 Bank of North Carolina for 200 shares, No. 58. The other of the Bank of Cape Fear for 201 shares.

I will give a reward of $500 for recovery of said Bonds, or a proportional sum for any one or more of them. SETH JONES.
Wake Co., N. C., Aug. 25-1aw6w [m]

CASTINGS.

TO accommodate the public the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company will make CASTINGS of any kind when the Patterns are furnished at their shops.
ALBERT JOHNSON,
Aug. 23 tf. Gen'l Sup't.

A. E. HALL,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

22 North Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton and other produce solicited.

Refer to Rev. W E. Pell, Raleigh.
Wilmington, July 13, 1865. 24—2m pd.

D. T. CARRAWAY,

WITH

HART & LEWIS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TIN, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, Hardware and House Furnishing Goods generally, Cooking Stoves, Kerosene Oil, Lamps and Wicks. Also a select stock of Family Groceries.

No. 31, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
ab 8 3m